## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DAMIEN MALCOLM,

Civil Action

Plaintiff,

No. 24-53

vs.

PORTFOLIO RECOVERY ASSOCIATES,

LLC,

Defendant.

ROBERT SOFALY,

Plaintiff, Civil Action

vs.

No. 23-2018

PORTFOLIO RECOVERY ASSOCIATES, LLC,

Defendant.

Transcript of In-Person Hearing on February 20, 2024, in the United States District Court, 700 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, before Honorable Cathy Bissoon, United States District Judge.

#### APPEARANCES:

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

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### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

Tuesday Morning, February 20, 2024

THE COURT: Okay, be seated. Now is the time for the hearing in the Damien Malcolm versus Portfolio Recovery

Associates, and Robert Sofaly versus Portfolio Recovery

Associates, Case Numbers 24-53 and 23-2018 respectively.

Can counsel please identify themselves for the record.

MR. WARD: Good morning, Your Honor. Attorney Josh Ward on behalf of the plaintiff.

MR. GORDON: Attorney Travis Gordon on behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Sofaly and Mr. Malcolm.

MS. BURNETTE: Good morning. Lauren Burnette for Portfolio Recovery Associates.

THE COURT: Okay. And who is joining you,
Ms. Burnette, today?

MS. BURNETTE: To my right is Keith McGurgan who is general counsel at Portfolio Recovery Associates, and to his right is Spencer Schulz, who is also counsel of record.

THE COURT: Very good. Okay. And who do you have with you today, Mr. Ward?

MR. WARD: We have Mr. Sofaly, Mr. Malcolm, and as instructed, we have certain members of our staff. We have Mark Hollingsworth, paralegal. Please raise your hand for the Court. Tori Salada, legal assistant. And we also have Jack

Hodil, who is a project manager and holds various -- has various hats within the firm.

THE COURT: Okay. And if you wouldn't mind just pointing out to me which of your clients is which back there.

MR. GORDON: Mr. Damien Malcolm would be sitting to your left, Your Honor, and Mr. Robert Sofaly to your right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right.

As the Supreme Court recognized, this court, like other federal courts, maintains the inherent authority to supervise the conduct of attorneys admitted to practice before it and to maintain control over the proceedings before the court.

Additionally, attorney misconduct occurring during the pendency of a case assigned to a judge of this court may be subject to attorney discipline and sanctions and other consequences in the case, as well as a separate attorney disciplinary proceeding before the court.

So I may have some questions for all of you here today and, as a result, I'm going to ask Joungsun if she could please swear you all in, and that would include all lawyers present, as well as the clients and the paralegals.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Raise your right hands.

(Whereupon, the oath was administered.)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: You may lower your hands. Please

be seated.

THE COURT: Okay. Additionally, I'm not entirely certain what will come out of today's hearing. No one is currently accused of committing any crime, but out of an abundance of caution, you do have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in court.

If during the course of today's hearing you have a reasonable belief that the statements asked for might be used against you in some current or future criminal proceeding, you may invoke your right to remain silent in response to any of my questions. Simply say, "I wish to plead the 5th."

Finally, I want to make sure everybody understands
that perjury is a crime, and answering any of my questions
today untruthfully constitutes perjury. Everybody understand?
(All present answered, "Yes, Your Honor.")

THE COURT: Excellent. All right. So why don't we get started here. We're going to start with your clients,

Mr. Ward. I understand that one of them is unable to really maneuver over to the witness stand.

MR. WARD: I believe he can, Your Honor.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: It will take some time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll start with Mr. Malcolm. If you wouldn't mind coming over to the witness stand. Thank you.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Take your time. That is perfectly fine.

Joungsun, if you wouldn't mind distributing this to counsel.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Thank you very much.

DAMIEN MALCOLM, having been previously sworn, was

THE COURT: Mr. Malcolm, first, if you can just state your name for the court reporter.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Damien Thomas Malcolm.

THE COURT: Mr. Malcolm, you are a client of the Ward firm; is that correct?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I am, yes.

examined and testified as follows:

THE COURT: And I'm showing you a letter that was attached to the complaint in this matter. Have you ever seen this letter?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about this letter.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Due to the distance and the agency that I assigned to Attorney Gordon specifically, this was discussed with me on several occasions that because of my disability and the difficulties in both writing and maneuvering, that they would draw up this letter on my behalf and this would be sent to Portfolio on my behalf, that they would act as my attorneys.

THE COURT: Okay. And this particular signature on this document, is this your signature?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: No, this is not my signature. This is, again, assigned as agency to the attorneys to do so, mostly due to timing and the necessity to get this completed as quickly as possible.

THE COURT: Okay. What did you understand this letter to be?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Well, this letter is an explanation letter as to why we have come to the situation that we are in,

THE COURT: So this letter represents your personal circumstances?

my personal circumstances, and as part of the correspondence

to Portfolio Recovery to come to some matter of attritional

needs with these matters, being debt.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Not -- ostensibly, yes. Not exactly per se, but this is a general overview.

THE COURT: Okay. So you apparently don't know how to operate in the digitized world; is that accurate?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I have difficulty with it.

THE COURT: So you indicated that here? These are your words?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Yes, as dictated essentially.

THE COURT: So you dictated this letter?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Not directly word for word. This was prepared by them, we reviewed it together, and I agreed that this seemed to be acceptable and sufficient.

THE COURT: So tell me towards the end of this letter about this TV.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: This is the only thing I have left in my life. I just want to raise my children and spend time with them.

THE COURT: Sir, tell me about this TV at the end of this letter.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: What would you like to know about it?

THE COURT: Tell me about it. Tell me about who tried to sell it to you and why.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I mean, who tried to sell it to me?

I'm afraid I don't --

THE COURT: If you could read the last line of the letter to yourself and tell me about this TV that somebody was trying to sell you.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I mean simply, it's the only possession that I have left. I wanted the television to enjoy what little I can do at this point. That has been over my head and crippling, which is a game that -- actually from my divorce and put me in a position where all of my possessions are gone. I have nothing left.

THE COURT: So you just want to watch the TV games on Sunday and they are trying to sell you some -- I believe it says XR65A80K --

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I have so many phone calls and communications from them quoting me all of these numbers and all of these things, what felt like a very -- an attempt to confuse me and get me to a point where I would sign or agree to anything.

So I asked the attorneys to deal with this matter on my behalf. They had sent me a letter as part of this proceedings. I checked and did a little bit of diligence with my partner who helped me to assess them as a firm. They have communicated well with me. They have done everything that was asked and presented me with the right options and helped to get to this point.

This was the letter drafted, handwritten, again, which I have difficulty with, was what I was told is the process to follow.

THE COURT: Okay. Joungsun, if you wouldn't mind providing these to counsel. I'm going to give you another letter here, Mr. Malcolm.

Now, Mr. Malcolm, you'll agree with me that is the exact same letter.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: It does appear to be. Although, obviously, this is not my name.

THE COURT: Correct. This was sent on behalf of Mr. Sofaly.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Yes.

THE COURT: And it's very strange that you and Mr. Sofaly had the exact same experience --

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I can't speak --

THE COURT: -- the exact same TV.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: I can't speak for any other individuals. I can only speak to my circumstances, and I know what was discussed between me and the attorneys. I obviously don't know what they did.

THE COURT: And you were not directed to respond untruthfully to any of my questions?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Certainly not. Nor would I.

THE COURT: All right. And with respect to the signature on the bottom of the letter that supposedly came from you, do you know who affixed that signature to that letter?

DAMIEN MALCOLM: That's part of the firm's internal process. I don't know specifically, no. I was advised this would be prepared on my behalf. This is part of I believe their template in dealings with these goods or these types of matters, and that's what they forwarded me.

They did show me this. I have seen this. This has been part of the process and the correspondence. They are the specialists in this area. I am not. I found it very distressing for me and my family, as much to the point where Portfolio was calling my ex-wife to harass her.

At that point I had to absolve myself from dealing 1 2 with this. It was beginning to very seriously affect my life 3 and very seriously affect my emotional well-being, and these attorneys have acted very well on my behalf, and they have 4 5 been very kind and helpful and very open with their 6 communication. I don't feel they have done anything 7 improprietous at all. 8 THE COURT: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Malcolm. 9 That's all I have. DAMIEN MALCOLM: You're very welcome, Your Honor. 10 Thank you. Would you like these? 11 12 THE COURT: No, you can leave them there. 13 going to come up again. 14 DAMIEN MALCOLM: Certainly. Thank you. THE COURT: With that, I'll ask Mr. Sofaly to come 15 16 up.

DAMIEN MALCOLM: Careful. There's a bit of a heck of a step up there.

ROBERT SOFALY, a witness herein, having been previously sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE COURT: Mr. Sofaly, if you wouldn't mind just stating your name for the court reporter.

ROBERT SOFALY: Robert Sofaly.

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THE COURT: Mr. Sofaly, I would like you to take a moment to look at those documents. One of them is purportedly

1 signed by you. Is that your signature on that document? 2 That's signed by the law firm. ROBERT SOFALY: 3 give them the authority to handle my case, write letters to 4 the creditors that are bothering me, and I pretty much 5 authorized everything. 6 THE COURT: Okay. And if you could take a look at 7 the letter that is supposedly from you. Have you seen that letter before? 8 9 ROBERT SOFALY: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. And when did you see that letter? 10 11 ROBERT SOFALY: Well, I told the law firm my thoughts 12 and everything. They wrote it down. They sent it to me, 13 telling me read what I told them. 14 THE COURT: So you told them what's in this letter? 15 ROBERT SOFALY: Yeah. I mean, it was hard for me. 16 My --THE COURT: Let's not go there. You told them what's 17 18 in this letter? 19 ROBERT SOFALY: Pretty much, yes. THE COURT: What do you mean "pretty much"? 20 21 ROBERT SOFALY: Not word for word. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So what in this letter did you 23 tell them? 24 ROBERT SOFALY: About I'm getting --

THE COURT: I'd ask you to take a look at this letter

and tell me what in this letter did you tell them? 1 2 ROBERT SOFALY: It was just getting difficult for me 3 to put up with everything. 4 THE COURT: So that's the only part of this letter 5 that you told them? 6 ROBERT SOFALY: No. I mean, about watching TV 7 I'm a sports fanatic. Yeah, I watch TV. 8 THE COURT: So tell me about that particular TV model 9 that you are referencing there in that letter. 10 ROBERT SOFALY: To the best of my knowledge, I'm not 11 sure exactly what the numbers are. 12 THE COURT: But you authorized them to offer that 13 number? 14 ROBERT SOFALY: I'm not sure, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think it's a little strange that you and Mr. Malcolm have the same TV that is at issue 16 17 here and are you confused about the same TV? 18 ROBERT SOFALY: I'm not sure, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: You're not sure. 20 ROBERT SOFALY: Yeah, it's crazy, you're right. 21 THE COURT: Right? It seems crazy. I agree. I mean, you'll admit that those are the same letters; correct? 22 23 ROBERT SOFALY: I can't recall exactly what the 24 letters were.

THE COURT: No, those two letters that you have in

your hand, the one from you supposedly and the one from Mr. Malcolm are the exact same letters.

ROBERT SOFALY: That's my signature and my birth date and my Social Security.

THE COURT: And the only thing that's different on those two letters is the fact that one is from you and one is from Mr. Malcolm, and the dates are different, and the handwriting is different at the top.

ROBERT SOFALY: I quess, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mm-hmm. And have you been instructed to answer any of my questions untruthfully here today?

ROBERT SOFALY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks. You can leave those up there.

MR. WARD: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: No, not yet. Thank you. You'll have a chance to be heard, Mr. Ward.

MR. WARD: Can I call the witness back up?

THE COURT: No. This is my hearing. This is not an advocacy situation. This is my hearing to determine what you've done. So, no, we're not doing that yet.

If you have something to submit at some point, you can certainly have that opportunity. Right now, this is not that kind of proceeding.

MR. WARD: I just -- and I will, you know, be quiet,

but I think I should be afforded some procedural due process, 1 2 Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: You absolutely may and you will 4 absolutely have an opportunity to explain everything that 5 you've done here. 6 MR. WARD: Well, not just to explain what --7 THE COURT: If you have somebody to call at some 8 point, you may do that. 9 MR. WARD: Thank you, Your Honor. Okay. Thank you. Now, Mr. Ward, with 10 THE COURT: 11 respect to the letters that were generated by -- in the Sofaly 12 and the Malcolm cases, who actually wrote out these letters? MR. WARD: So --13 14 MR. GORDON: May I respond, Your Honor? 15 THE COURT: Yes. MR. WARD: No, I would like to respond. The question 16 17 was directed to me and you can supplement. Is that okay, Your 18 Honor? 19 THE COURT: Sure. 20 MR. WARD: So these are form letters. 21 drafted by Ms. Salada. I believe the other one was drafted by 22 Mr. Hollingsworth, all at the direction of Attorney Gordon as 23 part of a practice which they intend to -- you know, it's part

THE COURT: I'm just asking who wrote the letters.

of credit repair and auditing.

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MR. WARD: Salada and Mr. Hollingsworth. 1 THE COURT: So did you say Salada is here? 2 3 MR. WARD: Both of them are here, yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay, let's start with Salada. 5 TORI SALADA, a witness herein, having been 6 previously sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 7 THE COURT: Okay. Yes, please. If you could and if you wouldn't mind stating and spelling your name for the court 8 9 reporter. 10 TORI SALADA: Tori Salada, S-A-L-A-D-A. THE COURT: T-O-R-I? 11 12 TORI SALADA: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. What's your role, 14 Ms. Salada? 15 TORI SALADA: I was a legal assistant at J.P. Ward & 16 Associates. THE COURT: With respect to the two documents in 17 18 front of you, can you tell me if you had any involvement with 19 either of the documents? TORI SALADA: Yes, mine would be --20 21 THE COURT: And if you wouldn't mind speaking 22 directly into the microphone. 23 TORI SALADA: Yes, sorry. I wrote the addresses, and 24 then I filled out their, like signatures and the date of

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birth.

THE COURT: For both of those? 1 2 TORI SALADA: Yes, for both of them. 3 THE COURT: Those do seem to be different 4 handwriting. Is there some reason you employed different 5 handwriting for both of those? 6 TORI SALADA: The contents of the letter were not 7 drafted by me. They were drafted by Mark, but then I filled them out for him. 8 9 THE COURT: No. I guess what I mean even with respect to the address and the signature lines, those appear 10 11 to be different handwriting. 12 TORI SALADA: This one for Damien is for sure my 13 handwriting. This one I'm not positive. 14 THE COURT: So you are not sure whether Sofaly is 15 your handwriting? 16 TORI SALADA: It could be mine and I was writing 17 sloppily, but I believe it might be Mark's. 18 THE COURT: So with respect to the contents of the 19 letter, do you know who actually wrote the contents of the 20 letter? 21 TORI SALADA: I believe that was Mark. 22 THE COURT: Okay. And Mark's last name again? 23 TORI SALADA: Hollingsworth.

THE COURT: Hollingsworth. Okay. And tell me how

this works. What is your job with respect to these letters?

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1 TORI SALADA: So I would get the cases from Jack and 2 I just --3 THE COURT: And who is Jack? 4 TORI SALADA: He is the project manager. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 TORI SALADA: So then I would just put the Portfolio 7 or the company in, and I would fill out the client's information and then send them off. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. And with respect to the signatures on these documents, who told you to sign these documents on 10 behalf of these clients? 11 12 TORI SALADA: Well, the clients signed a POA so we 13 were sure that it was genuine signatures. 14 THE COURT: And in that they authorized signatures? 15 TORI SALADA: I believe so, yes. 16 THE COURT: Who told you that? 17 TORI SALADA: Everybody that I worked underneath. So 18 Jack and Travis. 19 THE COURT: And when you say "Jack and Travis," if you wouldn't mind including their last names, that would be 20 21 helpful. TORI SALADA: Hodil and Gordon. 22 23 THE COURT: So is this your only job at the Ward firm 24 or do you do anything else? 25 TORI SALADA: Yeah, this is primarily my job.

1 THE COURT: So this is your job, to write the address 2 and sign these documents? 3 I mean, I did other things, but TORI SALADA: Yes. 4 like secretarial tasks. 5 THE COURT: And with respect to the contents of these 6 letters, do you have any idea where the contents come from? 7 We just heard Mr. Sofaly and Mr. Malcolm indicated that they came from them. Is that your understanding? 8 9 TORI SALADA: I'm not exactly sure. THE COURT: Okay. Who would know the answer to that? 10 11 TORI SALADA: Probably anybody that was working 12 above me. THE COURT: Okay. So certainly Mr. Ward and 13 14 Mr. Gordon would know the answer to that? TORI SALADA: Yes, absolutely. 15 THE COURT: Okay. And with respect to this 16 17 particular letter, you're familiar with the contents of this 18 letter, and, in fact, you've seen the contents of this letter 19 before? 20 TORI SALADA: I've seen it, yes, but I didn't really 21 read it. 22 THE COURT: Okay. But this letter is familiar to 23 you. Obviously you have seen it in two cases now. TORI SALADA: Yes. 24

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THE COURT: I assume you know that there are many

other cases where this letter has appeared.

TORI SALADA: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And are you familiar with other letters that are like this letter in the sense that you have the same letter over and over again where you basically -- you do the signing off on the letter, but the contents of the letter are the same.

So, for example, there's a letter about a person who desires to buy a bike. Are you familiar with that letter.

TORI SALADA: Not exactly. Not specifically.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So let me ask you this. Are you only in charge of this letter, this particular type of letter, the contents of this letter, the one -- do you get a certain letter and does another paralegal get a different letter?

TORI SALADA: No, ma'am. And I'm not a paralegal. I was just a legal assistant. But the contents of the letter was not my responsibility. It was just filling out the form for it, yeah.

THE COURT: So you may have signed other forms on behalf of your firm; is that accurate?

TORI SALADA: In regards to like dispute letters, yes.

THE COURT: Joungsun, if you wouldn't mind passing these out.

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I'm going to show you another letter here. Are you familiar with this letter? Well, there are several letters. So you can take a look at them. TORI SALADA: In this one, only two I believe are in my handwriting. THE COURT: Okay. Can you tell me which two?

TORI SALADA: The one that is on the back of the first page, and then the one immediately following that, the one for Damien Malcolm and then Carolyn Walker.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Joungsun, if you wouldn't mind handing those out.

I'll ask you to take a look at that one. the one about the bicycle, indicating that the individual is interested in a bicycle. Are you familiar with this letter?

TORI SALADA: No, ma'am, this one I am not familiar with at all.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Those are my questions. Thank you.

TORI SALADA: Leave these up here?

THE COURT: Yeah, you can leave them all there.

Mister -- is it Hollingsworth? If you wouldn't mind.

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH, a witness herein, having been previously sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE COURT: Mr. Hollingsworth, if you wouldn't mind just stating and spelling your name for the court reporter.

# M. HOLLINGSWORTH - BY THE COURT

1	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: My name is Mark Hollingsworth,
2	H-O-L-L-I-N-G-S-W-O-R-T-H.
3	THE COURT: Okay. And with respect to let's just
4	start with Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Sofaly, Mr. Hollingsworth.
5	What is your role with respect to the letters in those cases,
6	if any?
7	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: I am a paralegal. I drafted
8	these letters.
9	THE COURT: Okay. So you are the draft person for
10	these letters in terms of the content?
11	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about the content of these
13	letters.
14	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: The letter is primarily to
15	convey the dispute of the debt.
16	THE COURT: So you are saying this letter is
17	primarily to convey the dispute of a debt?
18	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: And tell me where you got the narrative
20	for these letters.
21	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: I'm sorry, what do you mean?
22	THE COURT: Where did the words from this letter come
23	from?
24	MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: I drafted a general sentiment
25	about there were this one is about the difficulties of

navigating the digital age. Then there's the debt dispute clearly in there. Then it continues on on that same thing of the complexity of the digital age.

THE COURT: And as far as the actual content is concerned, tell me what your interactions were with Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Sofaly.

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: My interactions with these clients would have begun at the representation stage for the FDCPA complaint.

At that point, we had already agreed to represent them in terms of sending dispute letters. We already had that authorization to dispute these debts to Portfolio Associates, and these letters were sent to do that. After we --

THE COURT: And if you wouldn't mind just speaking into that mic.

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Of course. After the disputes were sent and we would find the violation, we would go back and discuss with the clients the process again. That would be me on the phone with them at that point. And then if everything with representation agreements went through, I would draft a complaint and move on to that stage.

THE COURT: And this letter in particular, had you sent this letter out before any discussions with Mr. Malcolm or Mr. Sofaly? In other words, did this letter preexist any relationship with Mr. Malcolm or Mr. Sofaly?

M. HOLLINGSWORTH - BY THE COURT MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Looking at it, the timeline, the Sofaly letter may have been drafted at that moment, but it was 3 then used later. THE COURT: So you are saying Mr. Sofaly's letter was 5 the template for Mr. Malcolm's letter? 6 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: It may have been my only -- you 7 know, the thing that would lead me to believe that, is that I signed this one. At that stage I was still addressing and signing letters. THE COURT: So that's your signature on that 11 particular letter? MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: On Sofaly's letter, yes. 13 14

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THE COURT: I guess what I'm trying to get at is the actual narrative that you offer in the context of these two letters, did you write that before ever speaking with Mr. Sofaly or Mr. Malcolm?

> MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And when did you write this particular narrative?

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: If I had to ballpark it, it would have been in and around August. This is when the Sofaly letter basically initiated the practice.

THE COURT: So you're saying that this particular letter, which I'll represent to you has come through our court multiple times beyond Mr. Sofaly and Mr. Malcolm here, was

written sometime around the time that Mr. Sofaly submitted his 1 2 letter? 3 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Within a couple of months. 4 THE COURT: Okay. And then can I ask why you used 5 the same letter then for Mr. Malcolm? Mr. Malcolm informs us 6 that this letter is his feelings about things. 7 You'll agree with me that it's weird that Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Sofaly have the same feelings about things? 8 9 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: I would say the feelings are 10 very general. 11 THE COURT: You don't think they are specific at all? 12 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: There are specific details. 13 THE COURT: There are specific details that you will 14 agree are the same; correct? 15 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes, in these letters. THE COURT: In fact, the same as other letters of 16 17 this that are wandering around our courthouse; is that 18 accurate? 19 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Are you also the author of the bicycle 21 letter? 22 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Which letter is that? 23 THE COURT: Yeah. It's the letter -- oh, while I'm doing this, with respect to -- that's the one that looks like 24

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this, (indicating).

#### M. HOLLINGSWORTH - BY THE COURT

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: The Kayla Kantorowski letter. 1 2 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, say it again, 3 Kayla --THE COURT: Kayla Kantorowski, K-A-Y-L-A, 4 5 K-A-N-T-O-R-O-W-S-K-I. MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: I did not author this letter. 6 7 THE COURT: Do you know who did author this letter? 8 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: These appear to be -- no, I 9 don't know. THE COURT: Okay. You are not sure who authored this 10 letter? 11 12 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: No. THE COURT: And so am I to understand that -- is 13 14 there another person who authors letters besides you? 15 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: No. At the time we were taking cases where we had not authored the letters at all. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. And tell me about that time. 18 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: At that point, we were filing 19 the FDCPA claims for these plaintiffs that were working with a 20 credit repair organization. 21 THE COURT: With respect to those letters that you 22 would send during the earlier time, were those typewritten 23 letters? 24 MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: I'm sorry, at what point? 25 THE COURT: Well, you said before you started using

1 these, you sent out letters.

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: In most of those cases, we wouldn't send those letters. The credit repair organization and the plaintiff would come to us with the FDCPA claim. At that point we would prosecute it.

THE COURT: So as you sit here today, you don't know who authored the Kayla Kantorowski letter?

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH: Not specifically, no.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, Mr. Hollingsworth.

Who else do we have back here, Mr. Ward?

MR. WARD: Mr. Hodil is the only other staff member other than Mr. Gordon and myself.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's call him.

JOHN HODIL, a witness herein, having been previously sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE COURT: If you wouldn't mind stating and spelling your name for the court reporter.

JOHN HODIL: John Hodil, H-O-D-I-L.

THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Hodil, tell me about your role at the Ward firm.

JOHN HODIL: So I'm a legal project manager. I direct and oversee numerous processes of the law firm, including credit repair.

THE COURT: Okay. And do you oversee the preparation

of these, what I guess you are terming "dispute letters"? 1 2 JOHN HODIL: Yes, I do. 3 THE COURT: Okay. With respect to the Kayla 4 Kantorowski letter that you see in front of you there, do you 5 know who created the narrative for that letter? 6 JOHN HODIL: Kayla Kantorowski I believe was a client 7 that came to us from another credit repair organization. THE COURT: Not my question. Who prepared this 8 9 letter? Who wrote this letter? JOHN HODIL: I do not know. 10 THE COURT: You don't know who wrote the letter? 11 12 JOHN HODIL: No. I was not there during the creation of this letter. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. Did you oversee sending this 15 letter out to Portfolio Recovery and other entities? JOHN HODIL: This letter was not sent by our firm. 16 17 can tell by the date because we were not doing credit repair 18 at that time. 19 THE COURT: So this was not sent by your firm; is 20 that what you are suggesting? 21 JOHN HODIL: Correct. 22 THE COURT: Do you know who sent this? 23 JOHN HODIL: One of the members of AIM Financial. Okay. So turning your attention back to 24 THE COURT:

the Sofaly and Malcolm letters, this letter was prepared by

the Ward firm; correct?

JOHN HODIL: Correct.

THE COURT: And about what year did you all start engaging in this business?

JOHN HODIL: Around -- 2023. Early-mid 2023.

THE COURT: Okay. And so there's another document there, a Heath Fegely letter with a cover on it. So look through those. Those are all apart of the Ward firm's.

JOHN HODIL: Yes, this is one of ours.

THE COURT: Okay. So the Fegely letter, the Walker letter, the O'Connor -- O'Connis -- letter and the Boyle letter are all yours?

JOHN HODIL: Yes. Malcolm is ours. Sofaly is ours. Fegely is ours. Kantorowski is not.

THE COURT: What did you under -- did you create this process?

JOHN HODIL: I helped in its origin. We basically were in a room when we were first templatizing these letters, we wanted to basically capture the sentiment of many of our clients.

So Mr. Malcolm, I'm sure he does relate to a lot of the letter. These were meant to be form letters. We have I don't know exactly how many, but we have many form letters that we send out to these creditors during the credit repair process.

We have the form letters and then we -- after getting agency from the client, we make sure they always complete our credit repair agreement. We make sure that they know exactly what we are doing. They give us the agency to write their names, sign at the bottom, and to send these to whichever

THE COURT: Can you tell me the purpose of them being handwritten in this way?

third-party creditors are listed on their credit report.

JOHN HODIL: Normally -- we saw this strategy from AIM. It's mainly meant to point out the defects in Portfolio's disputing system.

We've known from our debt defense practice that we will send forms that specifically say, This is our law firm letterhead. If you don't update that, this is disputed, if you continue contacting our clients, we will sue you. Those get missed. But we sill send these handwritten ones because, quite frankly, I think they have software sometimes that easily picks out these disputes.

We also know that clients that send disputes, they're not always honored. So this way we can send our disputes and track them by proof of mailing when they get there, and then when we pull the next credit report, see if the dispute was actually honored or not.

THE COURT: I guess I'm trying to understand why they are handwritten in this way.

JOHN HODIL: They are handwritten -- it's just another form in which to send them. We don't want to put them on letterhead because we don't have an underlying debt case. So it's not like we are going to send -- reference some MDJ docket number.

So for these, we just started sending them form letters. We got the idea from other credit repair agencies that have done so with varying success.

THE COURT: With respect to these particular letters by Mr. Sofaly and Mr. Malcolm, those are not Mr. Sofaly or Mr. Malcolm's words; correct?

JOHN HODIL: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And you all got in a room and decided that you were writing some of these letters and this would be the contents of these letters?

JOHN HODIL: Yeah. We wanted to have a general format. We didn't want to send the same letter every time, but we definitely had like 7-to-11 templates that we have that we send out to various different creditors.

Again, when we were drafting these, Mr. Hollingsworth was the one physically writing them, but Attorney Gordon and I were in the room and, again, we just wanted to capture the general sentiment of many of our debt defense clients. That's how we originally arrived at this, is dealing with debt defense clients, listening to them, talking to them,

understanding their plight and trying to do something to 1 2 rectify, and the credit repair has certainly done that, as 3 testified by Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Sofaly. 4 THE COURT: And so with respect to say, for example, 5 the specificity of a particular type of television set in the 6 context of both the Sofaly and the Malcolm letter, that's 7 something you guys came up with? 8 JOHN HODIL: Yeah, it's just a machination of that. 9 It's just fluff. That's all it is. 10 THE COURT: Okay. I think those are my questions for 11 you. Thank you. 12 JOHN HODIL: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. 14 Okay, Mr. Ward, I would ask if you can please come to 15 the stand. JOSHUA P. WARD, having been previously sworn, was 16 17 examined and testified as follows: MR. WARD: Good morning, Your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: Good morning. If you wouldn't mind stating your full name for the court reporter. 20 21 MR. WARD: Joshua Paul Ward, W-A-R-D. THE COURT: Okay. Now, Mr. Ward, you are the owner 22 23 of your firm; correct?

MR. WARD: Yeah, president and owner, a hundred percent equity.

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THE COURT: Okay. Very good. And with respect to this letter, these letters and the scheme that we're here to talk about, tell me about how this started.

MR. WARD: So Attorney Gordon has been with me for about ten years -- and you became a lawyer in what year, Travis?

> MR. GORDON: 2020.

MR. WARD: And he's been a law clerk since then. he has grown into overseeing the debt defense practice, which involves pretty robust FDCPA E8 practice, and he's also -- he made contact with folks at AIM Financial, who actually reached out to him seeing his activity on the docket for, you know, FDCPA E8 cases, and they asked the firm to represent them and clients jointly.

They're a credit repair organization, which there's a few distinctions, obviously, between a credit repair organization and a law firm, but nonetheless, they are an agent, and they draft letters on behalf of clients, as is my understanding there's lots of evidence of this type of activity --

THE COURT: When did you start engaging in this practice, Mr. Ward? I'll get back to the question.

MR. WARD: Well, I'm trying to answer the question, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: When?

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MR. WARD: So it was when AIM came to us.

THE COURT: Okay. Which was when?

MR. WARD: I don't know the exact date, but I would want to say that it was probably -- I was thinking it was in 2022, but it might have been in 2023. It's been a very full year. So sometimes it feels like it's longer ago, but it was when AIM came along.

And Travis enrolled those cases. I talked to Travis about those cases and, you know, I had input, and I didn't see anything unusual about it or, just to be quite on the nose here, certainly nothing illegal.

Travis prosecuted those cases in court and went through discovery with some of the best lawyers that there are. Nobody ever accused Attorney Gordon or AIM or its clients of doing anything wrong whatsoever.

So Attorney Gordon came to me in fall of 2023 and said we should, you know, adopt some of these practices and bring them in-house because it's repeatable and scalable and it fits nicely into our bouquet of services. And that's -- I have obviously more to say, but when? Fall of 2023.

THE COURT: You're saying that Mr. Gordon is the brain trust that came up with this plan?

MR. WARD: Certainly it was his impetus, but I had lots of oversight input, and we all talked in this -- but yeah, Attorney Gordon is very sure-footed, and his practice is

pretty limited to FDCPA defense, and he's very competent, very knowledgeable.

THE COURT: And you agreed with this practice, is that what you are suggesting?

MR. WARD: In a general sense, yes, but if there's specific -- yeah, I mean, in general, yes. I mean, did I see every stitch -- I mean, he does operate with some autonomy. I don't see every stitch of paperwork that he has drafted to date.

But I know that your focus is the letters. I was certainly aware of the letters. I saw some of them, and I remember having a conversation with them about the prior cases that they litigated and settled.

THE COURT: Who is "them"?

MR. WARD: My team: Gordon and Jack and Hollingsworth and Salada. And I said you better make sure that you have the agency in every one of these cases, and that's not a concept that we're unfamiliar with because in, you know, other parts of the business, there's -- sometimes the defendants will successfully challenge, standing by making sure in the rep agreements that we have specific agency to dispute particular debts.

Again, we were never accused of any wrongdoing, but, you know, in the context -- you know, obviously, I'm here, and a federal judge is suggesting -- there's a member of the

Department of Justice here and additional magistrates. You know, people are suggesting that we've done something illegal, but you have to understand, we never did this in the shadows. We would never intend to do anything illegal, and we certainly wouldn't intend to gleefully come into federal courts with lawsuits that were premised on something illegal.

And when you consider that he had already successfully done this with a batch of cases for a credit repair organization, I think it sheds light on, you know, my business judgment and my judgment as the principal of the firm.

THE COURT: What was the purpose of the handwritten letters?

MR. WARD: So a few things. There -- so I believe that Portfolio is way more likely to disregard a handwritten letter. That's probably -- the same thing with us. If -- well, we're not that big. But if you think about it, they are probably going to scan the letters in, right, and then they are probably going to have some OCR software look through it. That's nothing illegal about that. You know, it is --

THE COURT: So let me stop you for a moment. So they are designed to purposefully sidestep the review process of Portfolio?

MR. WARD: In part, yes, but, you know, there's -- again, there's nothing wrong with that, and I'd like to

explain why that is.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WARD: Number one, a handwritten letter -- to say that writing a handwritten letter is illegal, I don't know of any court, law that would ever prohibit your right to freedom of expression in that way. Not to get constitutional on you, but, okay, consider that.

Number two, there is a dearth of case law specifically discussing E8 that talks about -- well, I'll get to that in a second.

No. 2 is the fact that, you know, people that are likely to draft handwritten letters are the people that deserve the most protection under the FDCPA.

So if a savvy law firm and lawyer like Attorney

Gordon wants to test their systems to make sure that they're

honoring handwritten letters -- again, which are the form of

communications that are most likely to be made by indigent

folks, I say good on him. That makes him smart. That doesn't

make him a criminal. Okay?

Thirdly, look at the consent orders that the Federal Government, the CFPB is putting on Portfolio two times. One I think in 2012 and one in 2013. They are supposed to be looking out for this type of stuff.

Then there's also a dearth of case law in Portfolio

V. Evans, 7th Circuit, which is a case that I want to talk

about a lot and willing to give to the Court, and it's been cited in my letter, there is no problem with the fact -- and the courts have used this word, of course the letter is contrived to make a violation.

What does a credit report organization do? It's a very limited, one-dimensional thing. You send disputes. You check the credit reports. They don't update it. Bang. E8 violation.

You could send a dispute letter written on a ham sandwich with mustard, give it to Keith McGurgan, and if he knows or should know that that's a legitimate dispute, they have to update it. Look at the standard in Portfolio v. Evans.

THE COURT: Can I ask why you don't write a letter that says, "I dispute this." Tell me about the fluff that's in these letters.

MR. WARD: Okay. So again, there's case law on this.

THE COURT: I'm not asking about case law. I'm asking you to tell about the fluff that's in these letters. Why is it there?

MR. WARD: Your Honor, please, I am being accused here --

THE COURT: Why is the fluff there?

MR. WARD: I'm trying to answer the question, and I'd like a little latitude to explain why the fluff is there.

THE COURT: I'm waiting.

MR. WARD: Okay. That was a practice that was used by AIM and it is -- the letters have to say something. Right? So they are designed to be nonsensical. Right? They are designed to have opinions in there, not facts, and that's something that I know that I discussed with them. Like don't put things in there where you are -- you know, where you know that -- you know, you are not representing somebody who is going to file bankruptcy. You know, you are not representing that somebody is in jail. Because they all know -- I mean, they are competent. Attorney Gordon and myself, we know that that changes potentially their collection tactics.

But, you know, putting fluff in there, talking about generic, you know, goofy opinions that a handwritten -- you know, an indigent person might say, like "I find this world is very technically complicated" and "You're buying my debt" and "I don't know who you are," well, it may be goofy, but I don't think it's illegal, and I think those types of letters are exactly the types of letters that need to be, you know, regarded and read.

See, Portfolio, I guess they don't want to read them and they don't want to acknowledge the dispute, doesn't make me a criminal. It doesn't make Attorney Gordon a criminal.

It's -- we never intended to hide that, you know.

And there is great case law that talks about -- the only thing

that matters under E8 is do we know the debt is disputed. So it's not material to any aspect of the civil case liability and defense that the letters have a goofy tone.

THE COURT: It might be relevant to other things, though, like your ethical responsibilities.

MR. WARD: It could be, and I'm prepared to address those questions. I really am.

THE COURT: Okay. With respect to the fluff, you would concede that the fluff is not something that you discussed at all with any of your clients, including Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Sofaly.

MR. WARD: And that was something that I noticed. So I see that Your Honor -- I believe Your Honor is keying in on the fact that the letters, the language of the letter pre-dates Attorney Gordon's conversation with the client. It certainly does in most cases; meaning, that the letter is drafted in can, and there's a battery of them, and what you are doing is you are matching a consumer's case to a letter. He is going to tell you and the client --

THE COURT: Excuse me, who is "he"?

MR. WARD: Attorney Gordon.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WARD: And the clients will tell you that we tell them that we are doing that. We're telling them that we are sending an absurd letter -- I'd like the record to reflect

that my client is nodding his head.

We tell them that we're going to send an absurd, goofy letter. We tell them it's part of the strategy. It's in the record manuals. As long as you have agency to do it, the fact that you are assisting a consumer in drafting a goofy letter, no problem.

You know, it's like that chicken or the egg. It doesn't matter. It's a canned letter. He's saying, Here, this is what we're going to send for you. Do I have your authorization to do it? And they see it.

So, you know, this whole thing about the TV, I got to tell you -- and I purposefully kept my distance from these two clients because I never wanted there to be any suggestion that I was coming in after the fact trying to clean this up. I knew what they were doing in a general sense. I wasn't involved in these two cases. He's beta tested this, Attorney Gordon, and I trust him.

And this whole thing about the TV, you know, that is -- I think that you are going to learn that that, you know, TV aspect, number one, has no bearing on the civil case, but, you know, nor would it affect how Portfolio would handle this thing, but I think that that's just, you know, part of the form letter.

THE COURT: So you sent a letter representing that it came from someone it did not come from; correct?

MR. WARD: I absolutely disagree with that.

Principals of agency. Right? If he has agency to write and do exactly what he did, then he is the consumer, and I have case law here under the FDCPA that talks about that. Not to mention AIM did it. Right? AIM --

THE COURT: We are not here to talk about AIM.

MR. WARD: Well, this is my answer. Other credit -this is a practice that is not unique to me. Not unique to
Attorney Gordon. We didn't invent it. It is employed by
credit repair organizations all the time.

THE COURT: And this, just so I understand, is to generate lawsuits, is it not?

MR. WARD: Yes. And again, there's no problem with that. But I want to finish answering that question because if you are saying that I'm misrepresenting -- now, it would be true that he -- and by the way, I never sent any letters, but I understand it's my firm and I understand how vicarious liability works, and I'm responsible for every one of these people. I have had this firm for nearly a decade. I get that.

But it would be true to say that if you draft, write and sign a letter in this fashion and you didn't have the agency, then the answer to your question would be in the affirmative. But because you have the agency specifically to do exactly what you are doing, every single stitch in that letter, when that agency is established in writing and orally as it is, it's absolutely fine.

THE COURT: You'll agree, Mr. Ward, if you send me a letter and it's signed by you, I have every reason to assume that that letter came from you; correct?

MR. WARD: Obviously.

THE COURT: Okay. So presumably when Portfolio gets a letter from an individual, they have every reason to assume it came from that individual, the signature is that of the individual; correct?

MR. WARD: Well, here's the thing, when you -- and I have researched the law on this. When a consumer authorizes you to sign a letter as a lawyer, you can do it.

THE COURT: That's not what I'm asking you.

MR. WARD: So it is their signature in point of fact.

I mean, it if they're saying "sign my name," that is their signature. It's genuine.

THE COURT: And the contents of the letter you would say as well?

MR. WARD: Well, because you have the agency. Now, you take away the agency and you don't obtain the client's authority -- I mean, that's why paragraph 6 in the rep agreement says what it says, and that was something that I told him. I was like you -- I said -- not thinking of the court, thinking of the Department of Justice certainly not,

but thinking about people like Lauren Burnette, I said I know, you know, where the pinch points in these cases are. You better make sure you have the agency like you did in those prior cases. So you put it expressed in that rep agreement.

THE COURT: So you'll agree with me, Mr. Ward, that the contents of those letters, some of which are sitting in front of you if you care to thumb through them, aside from the dispute, they're false?

MR. WARD: No.

THE COURT: They're true?

MR. WARD: Well, here's the thing, Your Honor, with the agency -- it would be false if you didn't have the agency.

THE COURT: I'm asking you whether the contents of the letters that you supplied, whether it be to Portfolio or any of the other agencies listed there -- and again, feel free to thumb through them -- whether the contents, other than the dispute, are false?

MR. WARD: Categorically, no. Unless you were to somehow find out that these guys went rogue and started letters on behalf of people who were not their principals and they were not their agent.

THE COURT: I'm not asking whether agency exists.

I'm asking you whether the contents of the letters are false.

MR. WARD: I believe -- these two gentlemen have testified that they -- these are opinions. They are opinions.

Right?

THE COURT: So you believe that those are opinions --

MR. WARD: Well --

THE COURT: -- of Mr. Sofaly and Mr. Malcolm that are identical opinions that have been supplied to Portfolio and the other agencies?

MR. WARD: Please restate that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So you are suggesting that the contents of those letters are opinions that apparently identical to Mr. Sofaly and Mr. Malcolm that are supplied to Portfolio and these other entities?

MR. WARD: You know, opinions, like a lot of other things, can be shared. And when you say, "Hey, client, do you share this opinion," you are probably going to get that answer from anybody, any of these clients.

These opinions that are put in here -- again, not material facts designed to alter or mislead --

THE COURT: Well, tell me what the opinions are.

MR. WARD: Well, you're right, I haven't examined all of these specifically, but, you know, I -- and I believe, you know, he knows and Mark knows, and they all know that when they are drafting these, I told them -- you know, we definitely talked about -- and certainly at the AIM stage -- you know, tell everybody, like don't go putting things in here like, you know, facts like about bankruptcy and about --

THE COURT: What are the opinions in the letters? 1 I believe they are generic opinions about, 2 MR. WARD: 3 you know -- well, like this one, for instance, like society 4 or, you know, generally -- they are just nonsensical. So they 5 are like of no import, really. 6 THE COURT: Do your clients have nonsensical opinions 7 that they shared with Portfolio and others? MR. WARD: Well, you could say that, but there's 8 9 nothing illegal about a consumer expressing an opinion in a 10 dispute letter under E8. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Ward. You can step 12 I guess, Mr. Gordon, you are in the hot seat now. down. 13 TRAVIS ANDREW GORDON, having been previously sworn, 14 was examined and testified as follows: 15 THE COURT: I'm not sure if you took the exhibits 16 from --MR. WARD: You want them? Oh, yeah, I sure did. 17 And 18 again, I didn't have a chance to review all of those, but. 19 MR. GORDON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Good afternoon. If you could please 21 state and spell your name for the court reporter, Mr. Gordon. 22 MR. GORDON: Travis Gordon, G-O-R-D-O-N. 23 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Gordon, tell me about 24 these letters.

MR. GORDON:

Sure.

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THE COURT: Apparently you are the creator.

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MR. GORDON: Well, I don't know if I was the creator, but I definitely oversaw them and reviewed them, Your Honor.

A little bit refreshing what Attorney Ward said, you know, I was dealing with other companies that were doing this. I carried this practice through. Involved in discovery. Disclosed all of this through those processes. It seemed like a good -- not only a good, you know, business move, but also, we get a lot of clients that get sued by these debt collectors. They have not great credit reports. It was just another service we could offer them to help them clean up their credit report, and I have had a lot of -- you know, I spend most of my time on the phone with clients. But small debts, you know, they cause a lot of problems for them, cause a lot of problems getting loans, and I was actually really excited to say, Hey, I think I can do something that can really help these people out. So I basically just started off by trying to replicate those processes that I had already seen.

I understand Your Honor's issues with some of that wording. My thought was always -- and I would explain this to the clients -- we are going to do a handwritten letter. It's going to look like it's coming from you. There's going to be a lot of superfluous language in there. We'll talk about the weather, but we're going to make sure we communicate that

dispute, and we made sure that is sent over. If we're going to order a credit report again, we audit it. We have varying results that we keep close with and track, and that's a lot of what Jack Hodil does, the data there, and we have gotten great results for the clients, and they have always been really happy with our work.

First time ever hearing there's some issue with this. We have looked over it. We have talked to other counsel. Sitting here today, I don't believe there's anything improper about what I did. But I'm obviously -- you know, this is something I became passionate about. In law school I never thought I would be doing debt. I'll fight a debt for a client for \$600. They have tears in their eyes. It's a lot of money to them.

I'm proud to be able to do this work for my clients.

I'm proud to be able to offer this service to the citizens of

PA who are not financially well off, and I think that whatever

issues there may be here that we are not seeing, I believe

they could be resolved, and it could be as easy as just, you

know, sending these to the clients themselves to have them

sign with rep agreements.

But that's where it all started and how the letters came in. I sat down with Mark initially to draft some and review them. Once we had a couple good templates, we started -- we offer it now with our representation to these

clients when they call us to defend a lawsuit. But at the time, we just called them and sent separate agreements for credit repair, and the process just kind of started going.

And we have had questions. I think they have all been answered as far as the agency and how far we can go with that, but I'm here to say I think it's a great service for the people of this state that have trouble getting their credit scores up, and I am one hundred percent willing to do whatever we have to do to make sure that we are in compliance with everything and everything is aboveboard.

THE COURT: And so the purpose of burying the dispute in what has been called "the fluff," is an effort to have the agencies report on these.

MR. GORDON: Well, see, I would argue that they have to read them.

THE COURT: So you are testing the agency? Is that what you are doing?

MR. GORDON: Sure. And I think as far as it's a brand-new practice, so we're collecting a lot of data. I think that what we're trying to do here is strategize and do what's best for the client and let's get the best result for the client.

Now, I would say these letters are -- they take a minute to read. I know what the duties and obligations of these debt collectors are. I find it a pretty odd argument to

say these debt collectors can't read a one-minute paragraph.

You are confusing them. You know, it just -- I don't buy

that.

THE COURT: But you know that you are; right?

MR. GORDON: Well, I think that if a one-minute

letter confuses a debt collection agency, then they are the

ones that need to review their processes to make sure that

they are paying full attention to these dispute letters they

are receiving.

THE COURT: Joungsun, if you wouldn't mind. I want to represent this is a document that was provided to the Court by your firm, by Mr. Ward, and by you I believe; correct?

MR. GORDON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And it's an agreement for credit audit and repair; correct?

MR. GORDON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll just turn your attention to paragraph 3 of this agreement. It says, Client agrees to give law firm agency to use their personal information in processing disputes to the third-party creditors, including agency, to send the handwritten letters to third-party creditors styled as though they were sent from the client. This greatly increases the chances that creditor will violate State and Federal laws, as handwritten letters are often overlooked and cannot be scanned into and processed by

software employed by creditors to detect disputes.

Can you tell me about that?

MR. GORDON: Yes, Your Honor. I believe that we recognize that there's some shortcomings in the debt collection agency's dispute processes, and we strategize with our client to get them the best result with our services.

THE COURT: So your intention is not really to dispute the debt?

MR. GORDON: I always tell clients there's three outcomes. A lot of times we find that when debt collectors receive these letters, they just remove the trade line. We have had some clients that's been really great for. They have had, you know, over \$10,000 just fall off their credit report by receiving dispute. So that's one outcome.

Another outcome is that they will read the dispute, as a lot of them do. When we send these letters, they do pick them up and they do report them as disputed.

THE COURT: But that's not your purpose in this, is it?

MR. GORDON: I would say my purpose is to give the client the best result and that is one of the results. So it is a purpose.

THE COURT: It is your purpose to obscure the dispute?

MR. GORDON: The purpose to obscure -- I would say

that the purpose is to dispute the debt and then to see

whether or not they report that dispute.

THE COURT: You can easily write a letter that says, "I dispute this debt. Signed Robert Sofaly." You didn't do that; correct?

MR. GORDON: No, we didn't.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm trying to understand why.

MR. GORDON: Your Honor is correct. I mean, it is a way we think that these creditors won't do their due diligence and will miss these disputes, which is beneficial to the client.

THE COURT: And you'll agree with me that aside from the debt language, what little debt language there is in these letters, the rest of the letter is concocted, it's not true.

MR. GORDON: Well, I think a lot of that letter is just superfluous language.

THE COURT: Is it concocted and untrue?

MR. GORDON: I don't know if I would call it untrue. I think a lot of the sentiment in there is what a lot of our clients feel generally, but if you were to say, you know, specifically did I have a conversation with the client and these were their exact words, in that sense, you know, it's not true.

THE COURT: All right. Those are all the questions I have right now. I recognize, Mr. Ward, that you might have

some desire to put something on in a primitive way. I don't 1 2 know if that's true or not. 3 MR. WARD: It is, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. So what we're going to do now is 5 take a break. We will regroup at 1:15 and we'll hear anything 6 more that you have to say. 7 MR. WARD: Point of order, Your Honor, how much time 8 do we have reserved for this hearing, just so I am cognizant 9 of that? 10 THE COURT: We will go -- what's our next one, Joungsun? Is it 2:30? 11 12 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, 2:30, Judge. THE COURT: So we'll go until 2:30. 13 14 MR. WARD: And we reconvene? 15 THE COURT: At 1:15. 16 MR. WARD: Okay, Your Honor. Okay. Thank you. Stand in recess. 17 THE COURT: 18 THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. This Honorable Court is 19 now in recess. 20 (Court was recessed at 12:25 p.m.) 21 (In Open Court) 22 THE COURT: Okay. Be seated. 23 MR. SCHULZ: Your Honor, before we get started, I have a flight at 3:40, and I was wondering if it would be 24 25 okay, Your Honor, if I left around two.

THE COURT: Well, before you leave, I will ask both 1 2 of you, and before I turn to Mr. Ward, Ms. Burnette as to you 3 first -- and everybody remains under oath -- what do you know about this, I'll call it "scheme"? If you can speak directly 4 5 into that microphone. 6 MS. BURNETTE: Yes, Your Honor. Can you hear me 7 okay? 8 THE COURT: I can. 9 MS. BURNETTE: Thank you. My role is to represent Portfolio Recovery Associates in FDCPA suits. I first learned 10 11 that these letters were coming from Mr. Ward's firm the day of 12 the Rule 16 conference when Mr. Schulz shared that with me. We had a case prior. Your Honor, has one of the 13 14 letters. 15 THE COURT: Because you thought they were coming from a creditor, a collection --16 MS. BURNETTE: I thought they were coming from AIM 17 18 Financial, yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay, very good. 20 MS. BURNETTE: And my -- well, I thought they were 21 22

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coming from AIM Financial and now I know that they weren't beginning what looks to be around August 1 of 2023.

I have for Portfolio Recovery 23 different matters that have been filed of record. I have not been retained in all of them in full disclosure. I count five or six versions

of the letter. I have found one that was a solo letter; 1 2 meaning, I didn't find any duplicates. But the rest, we have 3 seen multiples. And if Your Honor has any questions, I'm 4 happy to answer them. 5 THE COURT: Well, with respect to these letters in 6 particular, has that never been the point of any discovery? 7 MS. BURNETTE: It has. And it was the Stephon Talton 8 matter in which discovery showed that AIM Financial was the 9 credit repair organization who was preparing and mailing these letters. AIM Financial was added as a plaintiff to that case 10 11 and responded to some written discovery. The matter ceased at 12 EME. THE COURT: Okay. Do you have anything that you need 13 14 to add? MR. SCHULZ: Same as what Ms. Burnette said. 15 16 Okay. Well, then you can certainly catch THE COURT: 17 your flight. 18 MR. SCHULZ: Okay. Do you mind if I stick around 19 until then? 20 THE COURT: Whenever you need to leave, you can 21 certainly leave. 22 MR. SCHULZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ward, anything you would like 24 to provide to the Court?

MR. WARD: Thank you, Judge. I feel like I'm playing

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catch up. Do I understand that what has happened here in the most plain sense is that Ms. Burnette put the Court on notice that she thought that we were -- that all of these cases somehow involved AIM and we weren't disclosing that?

THE COURT: No.

MR. WARD: Okay. So, quite candidly, I had a lot more prepared to talk about the FDCPA and the common practice -- practices that are common to the industry and what types of things we see in the courtrooms --

THE COURT: When you say "the industry," what industry?

MR. WARD: Well --

THE COURT: The legal industry because that's the only thing I'm concerned about here.

MR. WARD: I understand that. So there's credit repair organizations --

THE COURT: And that's interesting, but you are a lawyer practicing in this jurisdiction. I'm asking if you have some information suggesting that lawyers are permitted to do what you've done, then I'm happy to hear it.

MR. WARD: Well, Your Honor, we do, and I was prepared to make oral argument on that, and I even wanted to maybe cross-examine a witness.

However, it occurs to me that a number of things have been surprising about these proceedings, and I find myself --

I note that -- you know, I have been informed that I guess a member of the Justice Department is here. So that gives me pause. I mean, there's other magistrate judges and audience in the gallery and --

THE COURT: This is a public courthouse, Mr. Ward.

MR. WARD: I understand that, Your Honor, I certainly do, and I respect every single person in this courtroom and particularly you, Your Honor. I respect the practice of law as well.

You know, the only reason I was talking about the industry is because the FDCPA, that's what I mean, the practice of FDCPA law, there's a whole economy surrounding it, and I think we can demonstrate in a more cool and calm fashion through briefing rather than my flustered testimony where it's very adversarial, but I would like to have some notice at this late stage, and I feel that this is a pretty late stage for me to be asking for the first time what are the precise nature of the Court's inquiry and what's going on?

Maybe there's a number of things that we agree upon?

Maybe there are certain facets of this that -- you know, the substantive law, certainly informs the other aspects of it, but I would like to, you know, assert the right of my clients, myself, Attorney Gordon, everybody for procedural due process, and I ask the Court to issue a briefing schedule.

I also -- you know, I have an ethics attorney present

here today, and I've gotten some opinions, and I would like those to be shared.

THE COURT: There have been no proceedings against

you at this point, Mr. Ward. At this point, I am on a fact-finding mission to find the facts. If you have some more facts you'd like to present, I'm happy to hear them.

MR. WARD: So one of my requests for -- this is totally unchartered water for me, Your Honor, I apologize.

THE COURT: Me too, Mr. Ward. This is the first time in all of my career that I have had this happen.

MR. WARD: Well, it would be -- wouldn't it be helpful and wouldn't you agree that it's everybody's right to know what we're being accused of, if anything?

THE COURT: You don't know?

MR. WARD: Not particularly, Your Honor, I do not, no.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I am here to explore the nature of the letters that you have been supplying to Portfolio.

I'm here to understand whether the plaintiffs that you have brought into my court had any knowledge of these letters which we have explored today.

I'm here to explore the truth or fiction of these letters and the purpose behind them, and that's what I'm here to do, and that is my authority managing both of these cases,

and it is my authority and, frankly, my duty as a judge here on this court to have a sense as to whether or not you have or you have not acted ethically with regard to your representations made to this body.

MR. WARD: Okay. I would prefer to submit a written brief that would talk about the standards and talk about E8 and why this is all permissible.

If the Court is not going to let me do that, I can attempt to articulate it and cite to cases.

THE COURT: Well, I want to be clear that you have an opportunity to present whatever you want to present here today. You knew we were having this hearing. You clearly knew what it was about given the flurry that followed my notice of this hearing, as well as my invitation to all of the participants in this hearing.

So I have no sense that you weren't fully aware of why you were here. You know also what happened at the Rule 16 conference where Mr. Gordon apparently revealed for the first time to anyone that you all were behind these letters, which obviously gave me pause, and I indicated that to Mr. Gordon, too. It was not some vague consternation, as you all put it in your letter. It was very explicit. And so as to why you were here, everybody knows why you are here.

So you are given an opportunity right now to present this. If you prefer to submit something to me, that's fine.

I'm happy to look at whatever you submit. You'll have until
Friday of this week to submit it. But just know the Court, as
well as the Board of Judges as a whole, will be exploring
whether or not any ethical transgressions have occurred here.

What Department of Justice does is their business.

Not mine. But as to this court, we have an obligation to make sure that the attorneys who practice before them are upright in their representations and that they do not engage in fraud on the Court.

And so to the extent that that has happened, if it has, we have this record to determine that, and if there's more that you would like for us to see, I'm happy, as I said, to entertain that, but please know that this is going to be fully explored by the entire Board of Judges.

MR. WARD: I appreciate all of that clarity, Your Honor, and I do acknowledge and agree with much of what you said.

I do think for the purpose of everybody, that I'll be far better understood in a brief than I would here, and I don't want to waste anybody's time with what would be duplicative. So thank you for that opportunity, Your Honor. We would also request an expedited copy of this transcript.

THE COURT: You can certainly take that up with our court reporter. Absolutely.

Anything more for the record here?

MR. WARD: A moment, Your Honor, to confer.

THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause noted)

MR. WARD: A point of order and a request, Your Honor. I think that, you know, given the nature of the inquiry, that we need to have a better record, and I would like to have the opportunity to present the testimony of an ethics expert, and if we have a briefing schedule by Friday, that's not going to be possible. So we would ask for an additional hearing so that we could put on --

THE COURT: Well, again, you do not stand accused of any ethical violations. There is a process by which those things happen, and those are the situations where you may defend against any such charges.

MR. WARD: As the Court pointed out, though, you have independent discretion to exercise your own discipline even if the -- I'm flustered -- the PA Board of Ethics does not, and I'm unfamiliar with all of this parlance. I don't want to use any words incorrectly. Indictment? Investigation? This is certainly something -- this is an unconventional hearing, and all I'm asking is that I think I should be afforded the opportunity from a procedural due process standard to present in full relief the expert testimony of, you know, a witness who I believe will diminish wholly any suspicions and shed light on areas of the law and considerations that would

certainly be helpful and beneficial to all. 1 2 THE COURT: And as I understand, that individual is 3 here right now? 4 MR. WARD: An ethics attorney is here. 5 THE COURT: Please feel free to call him. 6 RYAN JAMES: May it please the Court, Ryan James on 7 behalf of the J.P. Ward law firm, Your Honor. May I step forward to the bar? 8 9 THE COURT: Yes. RYAN JAMES: Your Honor, I'm a practicing member of 10 11 this court in this district wearing my ethics hat. 12 generally here in a different capacity. Okay. I'll ask if you can take the stand 13 THE COURT: 14 then, sir. 15 RYAN JAMES: Sure. Your Honor, I --THE COURT: Let's wait until we get to the stand. 16 Joungsun, I don't believe he has been sworn. 17 18 don't mind swearing him in. 19 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, 20 please. 21 RYAN JAMES, a witness herein, having been first duly 22 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 23 THE DEPUTY CLERK: You may lower your hand. 24 THE COURT: If you can please state and spell your 25 name for the court reporter, sir.

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RYAN JAMES: Ryan James, J-A-M-E-S.

Your Honor, my intention here is in being an advocate and wearing an ethics hat and providing ethics counsel to Mr. Ward.

As part of that counsel and having watched what transpired today, seeing the Court's orders that came down, I don't take dispute that this Court, the federal court, this district court separately issues a license and can govern attorney conduct before it and can make an inquiry in that regard.

Prior to coming in, and in consultation with Mr. Ward, one of the looming questions is what's the potential rule of professional conduct that's at issue, without getting into too much confidentiality? That was up in the air.

So as these proceedings have gone on and the witness testimony came out, certain things start to crystallize.

I think what's most important for my client, for the firm, is understanding from a notice perspective what particular rule violations this court and the Board of Judges is making inquiry into so that Mr. Ward on his behalf, on behalf of his firm, not necessarily engaging me, right, because I'm now here as an advocate. It would probably need to be somebody separate that can render an expert opinion to let Mr. Ward --

THE COURT: So you are not the expert who Mr. Ward

would call, is that what you're suggesting?

RYAN JAMES: I think at one time before I just took this posture, that I would have potentially been that expert, and I could serve as that, but now that I'm here kind of in this advocate's role, it blurs that line.

I think what Mr. Ward needs, perhaps with one of my colleagues, is to come in here, understanding the Court's focused inquiry on what issues are available and to have somebody come in with experience in this area, to apply their expertise and opinion to the facts and the record that's been laid out.

So the Court's setting a briefing schedule within four days from now makes it difficult to give the Court a substantive opinion that can touch upon things.

The additional concern that I have for Mr. Ward in providing ethics advice, this Court being one jurisdiction that can govern attorneys and practice before it, is that Mr. Ward has a property interest in his license with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and as these proceedings unravel and if a referral is made to the Office of Disciplinary Council, Mr. Ward needs to not be in the chair here today as he was, essentially acting as his own lawyer, which isn't in his interests, but having somebody else that can protect those interests with an objective view.

So if this crosses over to the Office of Disciplinary

Council, that's something separate in a separate jurisdiction, but these proceedings that are occurring here today, given that everybody was under oath, can certainly be used and that could impact Mr. Ward's license.

So my concern in coming up here, right -- I appreciate that the Court swore me -- it's more or less wearing an advocate, an ethics hat that Mr. Ward needs to be given a sufficient amount of time, to expedite this transcript, produce it for review by independent counsel and to come in here and to put on his side of the case.

He certainly, as best as he could given these orders coming down last week, has made arrangements to have his clients here, his staff here and whatnot, but getting somebody else involved who can narrow in on the issues of what rules of professional conduct are we dealing with? What's the Court's particular concern? Is it a matter of frivolity? Is it a matter of fraud? Is it a matter of deceit? Is it a matter of agency? Competency? A whole host of things?

I think he needs to have a level -- right now, he's flying in the dark, so to speak, and there needs to be a more narrow avenue for somebody to look at and to give you an opinion.

So on his behalf, what I think would be prudent -- and, Your Honor, you're the judge. Right? What I think would be prudent to protect his substantive and procedural due

process interests is allowing him to kind of take a minute, reassess, get some professionals here that can sit where he's at, represent him as a client, and to put on a presentation on his behalf that can then be briefed to touch upon rules of professional conduct that are concerning to this Court.

Why I started off with saying, you know, I'm here wearing an ethics hat, my practice here primarily is doing criminal defense work. So, you know, as I'm observing and I see a federal judge Mirandize essentially everybody or at least say, "Hey, you have the right to remain silent," it then raises different issues that I'm familiar with in the back of my mind given my substantive practice area, but he needs to know that because if this was essentially clients walked in here, they took an oath, and if they perjured themselves -- I'm not saying that's the case -- that creates different issues for him from an ethical perspective.

So I guess what I'm asking here under oath is for the Court to indulge Mr. Ward to have some additional time, put his ducks in a row, and to put on a more -- this isn't demeaning to him -- put on a more professional presentation where he can distance himself from this, because having a guy who is currently representing himself in this capacity, his demeanor and him feeling under attack is going to affect how he comes across to you in the credibility assessments that you are going to make. So that's my ask on behalf of my client,

Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that. I had been under the impression that you were to be the expert and that's why you were sworn in. You can step down.

RYAN JAMES: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: With respect to this, I say again, that at this juncture, this Court has not instituted any disciplinary proceedings against Mr. Ward. Mr. Ward will have a full opportunity to present anything should that be the case.

Nevertheless, just to put things in perspective for you, Mr. Ward, Rule 1.2D indicates: A lawyer may not counsel or assist the client to engage in criminal or fraudulent conduct.

Comment 10 to that rule reads: A lawyer is required to avoid assisting the client, for example, by drafting or delivering documents that the lawyer knows are fraudulent or by suggesting how the wrongdoing might be concealed.

Rule 3.1, Comment 1: A lawyer has a duty not to abuse legal procedure.

Rule 3.3: A lawyer has a duty of candor to the Court and may not knowingly make a false statement of material fact or fail to correct such a misstatement or offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false.

Comment 2 to that: Lawyers have a special duty as

officers of the court to avoid conduct that undermines the integrity of the adjudicative process and must not allow the court to be misled by false statements of fact or by evidence that the lawyer knows to be false. A failure to make a disclosure can be the equivalent of an affirmative misrepresentation.

A lawyer may not ignore an obvious falsehood and knowledge that evidence is false can be inferred from the circumstances.

Rule 3.4B: A lawyer has a duty of fairness to opposing parties and counsel, including the duty not to falsify evidence.

Rule 8.3: It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

Those are some of the rules. Okay. All right.

Having said that, if you need additional time, the Court is willing to entertain not this Friday, but the following Friday for any submissions that you wish to make.

As I said, you do not stand accused as of yet of any of those things. That is a decision to be made in converse with the rest of the judges of this court.

MR. WARD: Thank you, Your Honor. So do I understand that we will not have the opportunity to put on an ethics expert?

THE COURT: An ethics expert, if you need one, would only come into play, it would seem, if you were accused of any ethical violation.

MR. WARD: I see.

THE COURT: Today was my factfinding mission. Again, if you have any facts that you would like to supply, either you or Mr. Gordon for that matter, you should feel free to do so.

We are going to take a brief break, though. If we can just break for about 10 minutes to recess and we can come back. We'll resume in ten minutes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. This Court is in recess.

(A recess was taken.)

(In Open Court)

THE COURT: Okay, be seated. A couple of housekeeping items.

With respect to the submission received last week from Mr. Ward's firm, I believe it was under the signature of Mr. Gordon, that information will be placed on the record in each of the two cases. It will be placed under seal in light of the fact that it could have the tendency to reveal attorney-client privilege.

As to the two pending matters, Sofaly and Malcolm, those two cases will be administratively stayed at this

juncture pending the resolution of some of the issues in this case.

As to whatever it is you would like to submit,

Mr. Ward, for the court's perusal, please do so at both the

Sofaly and Malcolm numbers, and we will certainly take a look

at those.

I have confirmed in terms of the process that unless and until you are accused of an ethics violation by this court, which has attended to it lots of process, you know, the ethics guru that you intend to call is not really -- this is not the juncture of the case where that would be necessarily relevant.

As to whether the court, whether the court be me, decides that you have engaged in sanctionable conduct in this particular case, to the extent that the court determines that there's an issue there, it would certainly be a show cause order that would go out for you to respond to. Okay?

MR. WARD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Any questions about that?

MR. WARD: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And is it the case that you intend to file something in Sofaly and Malcolm at this juncture?

MR. WARD: Absolutely, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. So we will look for that by next Friday.

1	Anything more from you, Mr. Ward?
2	MR. WARD: Not at this time, Your Honor. Thank you
3	THE COURT: Okay. Anything more, Ms. Burnette?
4	MS. BURNETTE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
5	THE COURT: Okay, we'll stand in recess.
6	THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. This Court is now in
7	adjourned.
8	CERTIFICATE
9	I, VERONICA R. TRETTEL, RMR, CRR, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of
10	proceedings in the above-entitled case.
11	
12	\s\ \text{Veronica R. Trettel}  \frac{02/21/2024}{\text{Date of Certification}}
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